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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 29, 1917.

A REPLY TO WOHLKE.
NEW NATIONAL UNION.
CALIFORNIA INVENTIONS.
CHICAGO TEACHERS REGAIN POSITIONS.
RED-HERRING UNION MEN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Moonlight Picnic

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PARK

Musicians' Day

Musicians' Union
Local No. 6, A. F. of M.

Thursday, July 19, 1917

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DECEMBER 30, 1916.

Assets	\$66,633,735.94
Deposits	63,499,332.39
Reserve and Contingent Funds..	2,134,403.55
Employees' Pension Fund.....	235,045.38
Number of Depositors.....	69,024

-:- A Reply to Woehlke -:-

Albert A. Greenbaum, secretary of the local Musicians' Union, has forwarded the following reply to an article which appeared in the "Sunset Magazine" to us for publication in order that San Francisco trade unionists may know the truth about the matter:

"San Francisco, May 2, 1917.

"Editor 'Sunset Magazine,'

"San Francisco.

"Dear Sir:

"I write you on behalf of Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, of the American Federation of Musicians, concerning an article entitled, 'The Boycott Loses Out,' which appeared in the May issue of your magazine and which devoted almost two pages to the organized musician.

"First of all I must confess to a great admiration for the splendid artistry and admirable technique of its author, Mr. Walter V. Woehlke, and desire to felicitate him upon his gift for fine fiction writing. However, nothing less was to be expected from a writer so gifted as is the author of 'The Confessions of A Hyphenate.'

"His facile pen and God-given gift for terse, epigrammatic writing have almost inspired my lumbering pencil to say this: Fiction and fact in the article are blended with such exact nicety that it is almost impossible to tell where fiction ends and fact begins. Upon a second reading of the article, however, I realize that I cannot truthfully say this, for I find it hard to discover that one ever ends or the other ever begins. Surely the man who can give forth this, 'When they were care-free Bohemians and valiant volunteers in the front rank of free-lunch grenadiers,' is an artist, indeed.

"The organization which is represented in this instance by your humble correspondent takes particular exception to the manner in which the founders of this organization are referred to and to the absolute disregard of the facts in the cases cited by Mr. Woehlke in proof of his argument.

"We of the present generation are certain that those artists who founded our organization were not all 'valiant volunteers in the front ranks of the free-lunch grenadiers,' neither were their headquarters in the bar room or the dive, neither did they play all night for from \$2.00 to \$4.00, neither did they play for funerals at \$1.50, and neither did they donate their services gratis on Decoration Day nor has the organization at any time endeavored to make capital out of patriotism.

"A statement is made that the strike and boycott caused the theatre managers in New York City to dispense with their orchestras. Mr. Woehlke is the only one who knows that the boycott was ever used in New York. There are two reasons which led to the services of musicians being dispensed with in New York theatres.

"First—New York has always aped the customs of European cities, where for the most part orchestras are not used in dramatic productions, this lack in dramatic houses being made up by the employment of large orchestras in operatic and vaudeville theatres.

"Secondly—Theatrical managers claim that the expenses of running theatres the last few years have increased beyond all reason, due to increased salaries paid to actors and actresses, royalties to playwrights, the almost prohibitive exactions of

newspaper publishers for advertising and the increased cost of building and painting scenery. These have made it necessary that a cut be made somewhere and the musician, in this instance, has been made the 'goat.'

"We now come to the three concrete instances of the baneful effect of the Musicians' Union upon the community, submitted by Mr. Woehlke and which he prefaces as follows: 'Here is a sample of the poisonous blossom produced by the boycott when the boycott has virtually a monopoly of the field.'

"First is the case of L. R. Greenfield of the Mission Theatre. Says Mr. Woehlke, 'Union musicians only could play at his houses and he paid more than the union scale.' *Mr. Greenfield has never employed a musician since he has been in the moving picture game.*

"Later on we read: 'He told the Musicians' Union that he had a perfectly good and most expensive concert organ on his hands and must use it but that if the union would lift the boycott he would put four musicians on his pay roll without requiring any kind of work from them. Did the Musicians' Union accept this most liberal offer? It did not. It demanded that Greenfield put six union members on his pay roll before it would lift the boycott.' This is partly true and partly false. True because Mr. Greenfield did offer to place four musicians in the house and have them do nothing. The union refused this offer because it does not permit its members to accept money for which they render no service. False because the Musicians' Union never demanded that Mr. Greenfield employ six men.

"Mr. Greenfield submitted a contract to the Musicians' Union in which he agreed to employ four men but asked that the contract be entered into between himself and the San Francisco Labor Council. This the Musicians' Union refused because it is a body every whit as responsible as Mr. Greenfield and capable of directly entering into a valid contract for itself fully dependable and living up to its obligations at all times and with the reputation of never having broken a contract. Furthermore Mr. Greenfield was never boycotted. The best proof of that is the fact that union picture operators and janitors remained at work in the theatre while all the trouble was going on. I might say a great deal more on the Greenfield case and the attitude of the San Francisco Labor Council did space permit.

"Instance No. 2 relates to the boycott of a celebration given in Oakland to honor the memory of Robert Burns. The whole story is an absolute fabrication because we have never had a controversy with the Scottish people either in San Francisco or Oakland, and the entire story, my dear sir, from whatever source it came, is absolutely made out of whole cloth.

"The third and last instance that 'ends this strange, eventful history,' refers to the Native Sons of the Golden West. In the first place, the Native Sons have *not* been boycotted for years, the Native Sons' Bands *have* in many instances competed with professional musicians and I have had many admissions made to me in the presence of witnesses by many prominent members of the Native Sons of the Golden West of the highest standing in this community that the Musicians' Union has been absolutely right in the stand which it has taken,

(Continued on page 6)

NEW NATIONAL UNION.

A new national union is to be formed at the convention of locals of federal employees to convene in Washington, D. C., on September 17th, next. The following interesting account of the local organization appeared in the San Francisco "Chronicle" of last Sunday; and we republish same in part, to show the splendid contribution to this achievement made by that local organization:

To the credit of the progressive spirit of San Francisco in this instance, as in many others, is due the formation of the Federal Employees' Union, the pioneer organization of its kind.

Prior to its existence there was no active organization of government employees in this vicinity outside of the Postoffice Department, unless two or three rather loosely formed associations which concerned themselves about retirement be considered as such, and those associations were far from going about the business of organization in the persevering and militant spirit that is necessary to success.

There are several different organizations of workers in the Postoffice Department. Though many abuses existed, and, according to many, still exist, these organizations steadily seek to improve conditions. One of the most conspicuous successes in that line was a fight made for betterment by the railway mail clerks. This was a bitterly contested effort which, besides achieving its main purpose, was the cause of the act of August 24, 1912, being passed. That law is the one under which all federal unions subsequently have been organized.

Prior to the passage of this act, outside of a few craft organizations, such as the printers, machinists, etc., and the Postoffice Department, no substantial organizations of government employees existed. In fact, Presidents Roosevelt and Taft both issued orders denying the government employees the right secured them by the Constitution, that is, to petition Congress in their own way, but directed that all such petitions must be submitted through the executive of the government. It has been stated that President Roosevelt found this order to be one of the most embarrassing acts of his administration as it afterward turned out. However, when the act of August 24, 1912, was passed all bars were removed and the employees were free to deal directly with Congress concerning wages, hours and conditions of labor, and already much improvement has been noted.

In December, 1912, John I. Nolan and John O. Walsh, acting as volunteer organizers, called a mass meeting of government employees and the first charter was issued, the charter members being John T. F. Burns, William Hamburg, W. J. Barnes, T. H. O'Connor, William P. Graham, Thomas P. McGinn, R. P. Hollenbeck and James P. Cronin. Of this organization John T. F. Burns served as first president, and he continued an active member up to the time of his death a few years since.

Shortly after its organization the union found that deplorable conditions existed among the lower paid employees of the government, some of whom received scarcely enough to live upon. It was found that many had to rely upon charity, outside work, the work of children and many other expedients in order to exist.

It seemed to some an irony little less than diabolical that government employees should be called upon to work in magnificent public buildings where the profusely ornamented brass doors cost \$8000 each; where artistic bronze lamps cost \$1000 each, and where the individuals washed their hands in \$100 marble basins in \$5000 lavatories, and at the same time could not get enough pay to support their families in common decency.

After careful study of the situation, the organization came to the conclusion that the most

pressing need was the establishment of fair and decent pay for the lower paid employees. The organization adopted the principle that each employee performs a necessary function of the government which must be performed and therefore giving his full time for this purpose he is entitled to sufficient recompense to live upon decently and maintain a family decently. This was before the present war-time prices and it was determined that the lowest pay which would accomplish this result was \$3 a day or at that rate. A bill was drafted by the organization and introduced in Congress by John I. Nolan, representative from the Fifth California district, embodying these ideas and since that time the bill, and the startling developments which followed hearings held upon it, has attained nation-wide attention and there is probably no measure now before Congress which has received so much publicity among workers as the "Nolan Minimum Wage Bill."

When the measure was first introduced it was referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform in the House, where it slumbered in peace for two years. In the succeeding session Nolan had it referred to the committee on labor and that committee authorized public hearings which brought out such startling facts that an immense public sentiment was created in favor of the low-paid government worker. One incident was given wide publicity when a man who was employed as a fireman in the White House testified that he only received \$1.75 for a day's work, and, that in order to live after his day's work was completed at the White House he went to a local hotel and put in several more hours each day. It was shown that 105,000 employees received less than \$3 a day for a full day's work—a grave digger testifying that he was compelled to dig ten graves a day in the National cemetery at Arlington for the munificent sum of \$40 a month.

These hearings also had another significant value. The committee, in fact, was representing the government as an employer of labor and those who testified were employees, so that this occurrence may be said to mark the first step where the government as an employer of labor recognized the principle of collective bargaining in holding a conference with committees representing its employees.

To return to the San Francisco organization it should be stated that it experienced adverse circumstances in the early days of its existence, but through it all has grown steadily and now has a membership of about one-third of the government employees in this vicinity outside of the Postoffice Department. It has spent large sums of money in advertising its purposes and one year ago one of its members, Roy E. Peabody, was selected by the American Federation of Labor to organize other unions in various parts of the country in which he has met unprecedented success. In one year Peabody has organized fifty unions in various parts of the United States and the movement has attained such proportions that the American Federation of Labor has issued a call for a convention in Washington, September 17th, for the purpose of forming a National Union of Federal Employees.

In addition to its other activities the union acts as a clearing house for Federal information, as it has the Congressional Record on file and keeps posted on a variety of detail which directly or indirectly affects the government workers. It is one of the most democratic of organizations, numbering among its members men and women, well paid and poorly paid; white, red and black persons (quite a number of Indians on reservations are members); all shades of political and religious beliefs are represented, and besides the members are also interested in a multitude of patriotic, fraternal and benevolent associations.

Pride is the never-failing vice of fools.—Pope.

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CALIFORNIA INVENTIONS.

Here are some of the new war-making inventions which California inventors already have submitted to the State Council of Defense for investigation and trial:

A new type of explosive to be used in bombs and hand grenades and which is declared by its inventor to be more powerful than any explosive now in use.

A new type of marine net which will render ships immune from torpedo attacks and from floating mines.

A device for detecting the presence of and locating submerged submarines.

A new type of life-boat release which will quickly free life-boats from sinking ships.

An automatic device for accurately gauging distance, speed, windage, parabola and height, which is intended to make deadly accurate the dropping of bombs from aeroplanes.

A new type, cheaply operated irrigation pump, which may make possible the utilization of thousands of acres of land for increased crop production.

Will the genius of California inventors evolve the means by which the war with Germany will be quickly and decisively ended?

Already, through its recently created Committee on Engineering and Inventions, which is made up of many of the best known scientists and engineers in California, there has been submitted to the State Council of Defense more than 100 war-making inventions and devices.

These new war machines, intended by their creators to be epoch-making in the business of destruction, are being examined as to their feasibility and usefulness. A few of them already subjected to expert scrutiny, already have been declared extremely valuable in the inventive ideas which they embody.

Should further investigations and trial prove their worth, they will be forwarded to the War Department at Washington, with the indorsement of the State Council of Defense and of the expert engineers who have examined them, and with the recommendation that they be taken up by the government.

Although a majority of the inventors who are endeavoring to turn out some new kind of a war machine have chosen the submarine and a method for its extermination as their field for inventiveness many of the suggestions received present entirely new ideas of war activities and destructiveness. While some of the communications being received by the State Council of Defense present wholly impracticable ideas the majority of them, it is declared, not only are worthy of investigation but show that the much heralded "Yankee ingenuity" is in nowise an idle boast.

Some idea of the responsiveness of Californians toward the country's war needs is had in the large number of ideas received when it is considered that the State Council of Defense announced the formation of the special committee to pass upon war-time inventions less than a month ago. Every communication which has to do with a new type or new idea for a war machine is passed to the new committee for consideration, and if deemed worth while, for full investigation.

What may prove to be one of the most valuable inventions offered for war purposes since Uncle Sam's entry into the big European conflict is put forward by a Sacramento man, who claims to have perfected a new explosive for use in bombs and hand grenades and which, he believes, is more powerful than any yet in use. Instancing the spirit of patriotism which prevails throughout the State, the inventor of this explosive offers his secret to the government without expectation of remuneration and in order to have it tried out, also offered to foot all expenses necessary for a thorough demonstration.

Another invention which is offered and which will prove extremely valuable, if found feasible, is an automatic device for aeroplanes which, the inventors believe, will make deadly accurate the dropping of bombs from aeroplanes from great heights and while traveling at great speeds. This device, it is claimed, automatically gauges speed, windage, parabola and height and is so simple in operation that an aeroplane operator can accurately sight an explosive about to be dropped without taking his attention from the operation of his machine.

Here are some of the inventions offered in addition to the foregoing:

Twin-type dirigible, which it is claimed, makes destruction of such balloons by attacking aeroplanes impossible.

A new type of marine net which, it is claimed, will render ships immune from torpedo attack.

Electrical device which is intended to disclose the proximity of submerged submarines to ships.

A new type life-boat release, which quickly releases life-boats aboard sinking ships.

A new type, cheaply operated irrigation pump, which if feasible, will make possible the planting of hundreds of acres of arid lands.

A new type of ocean-going ship, which its inventor claims, is invulnerable to torpedo attacks.

COPENHAGEN SNUFF UNFAIR.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has issued the following circular letter with reference to unfair tobacco products and asking friends of organized labor to refrain from using same, to-wit: To the Officers of State and City Central Bodies Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Dear Sir and Brothers:

The Weyman-Burton Co., 4325 Colorado avenue, Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of "Copenhagen Snuff," controlled by the tobacco trust, locked out the members of the Machinists' Union, June 5, 1917, in their manufacturing plant (of tin cans, etc.) because they dared to belong to a union. The company has since arrogantly and like an autocrat, refused to even meet a committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor's request for a conference to try and bring about an adjustment of the situation, with the final result that the following brands of snuff have been declared unfair to organized labor, namely: "Seal Kalmar," "Seal Norrkoping," "Swedish A. Rappe," "Seal Gothenburg," "Seal Blanduing," "Anchor Brand," "Seal Horseshoe," "Copenhagen Snuff," "S. B. Brand," "Right Cut."

Therefore, would you kindly read this communication at your next meeting, instructing the delegates to your central body to give all possible publicity to their unions of this firm's unfair attitude and their unfair product as above mentioned?

Thanking you in advance for the favorable consideration of our request and with best wishes, we beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

E. N. NOCKELS, Secretary.

PICKETING BARRED.

By a referendum vote the people of Portland have passed an anti-picketing ordinance which makes it unlawful "to compel or force any person to alter his mode of carrying on his business." The law defines an activity of this character "a conspiracy to injure the trade, business or commerce of any person doing business in the city of Portland."

Hereafter, any attempt to interfere with low wages or poor working conditions will result in a fine of \$500 and six months in jail, or both, if the law is strictly enforced. The trades union movement made stout resistance to this proposal, which was advocated by business men who believe that force can silence discontent.

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A REPLY TO WOHLKE.

(Continued from page 3)

that it has been more than fair and it has exercised the greatest forbearance in the matter.

"At some future time (if you are honestly looking for the facts in this matter), I will be glad to write you the entire story of the Native Sons' situation in all its ramifications backed up by absolute facts.

"Now, sir, there is nothing here that I have written that I am not able to verify and prove. All I ask of you at this time is that you give the same space and publicity in your magazine to this, the musicians' side of the controversy, that you have to Mr. Wohlke's side.

"Permit me to subscribe myself,

"Very sincerely yours,

"A. A. GREENBAUM, Secretary."

"Since writing the foregoing, a somewhat deleted version has been published in 'Sunset,' together with a reply thereto by Mr. Wohlke. While this reply of Mr. Wohlke can be answered as well as Mr. Wohlke's first effort, it would, I can see, only lead to an endless controversy and aid, perhaps in selling a few more 'Sunsets,' which is, I believe, the end desired by Mr. Wohlke. I am also convinced that Mr. Wohlke desires to have no facts regarding labor, except such as he can make use of in his own way and for his own ends, which are not to the advantage of labor. I feel quite sure that no very great harm can come to the cause of labor through Mr. Wohlke's sophistries for any fair-minded person must see that his arguments and instances are colored and garnished to suit the tastes of those people for whom they are written.

"ALBERT A. GREENBAUM."

RETAIL CLERKS' CELEBRATION.

The California District Council of Retail Clerks with which is affiliated the various locals of clerks around the Bay district will have a Retail Clerks' Day at Neptune Beach, Alameda, on Admission Day, Monday, September 10, 1917. An athletic program of sports of all kinds is being arranged, for which valuable prizes will be given, as well as a souvenir program worthy of the event. This is the first move by this craft in an effort to secure funds with which to inaugurate a strong campaign of organization amongst the salespeople for the further betterment of their working conditions the coming fall, and for that reason it is sincerely hoped the event will be a great success. At this time it would not be amiss to remind the trade unionists and their families again of the necessity of demanding the union card of the clerk when buying merchandise, such a demand is not what it should be, and a great deal of the opposition to our movement would cease if the union man and woman would only realize the extent to which they can assist the organized workers to better conditions through their purchasing power by refusing to spend their money with non-union clerks and non-union stores. You cannot expect the merchant to uphold your principles when you refuse to demand union clerks to serve as well as union made goods to wear. As you sow so you reap is an old adage that cannot be denied, so be a little more consistent when buying goods and help the clerks to become better union men by insisting on seeing their union card, or don't buy. The committee having in charge the Clerks' Day event is composed of H. Silver, R. H. Cunningham, E. Solomon, H. Flieshman and J. P. Griffin, which in itself is an assurance that the only place for a good time is with the Clerks on their day at Neptune Beach.

Don't waste time in talking. Manifest your thought in action rather than in words. Then you will prove that they were really thoughts and not merely thinks.—Wm. Walker Atkinson.

NURSES WELFARE WORKERS.

"The solution of any individual or family problem where there is tuberculosis, is an essential part of the work of the tuberculosis visiting nurse," says Rev. C. S. S. Dutton, chairman of the Relief Committee of the San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, in his latest report of the social service work of the nurses.

"During the past month the nurses have secured more than twenty positions for men and women; milk, eggs and other foods for some fifty families; clothing and furniture for forty families; house rent in several instances; twelve free beds in hospitals for maternity and other medical cases, and many special medical treatments. A number of children have been sent to the country for the summer and others committed or placed in foster homes. Burial expenses have been met and other similar services performed in instances too numerous to mention.

"This work is in addition to the actual care of the afflicted member of the family, but goes hand in hand with it. Tuberculosis is both a family disease and a social disease."

Mr. Dutton ends his report with praise for the efficient and enthusiastic work of the association's corps of five nurses and mentions the following as a few of the organizations which co-operate with the association in settling the problem of its patients:

Associated Charities, Hebrew Board of Relief, Catholic Humane Bureau, Youth's Directory, Juvenile Protective Association, Juvenile Court, Widow's Pension Bureau, University of California, Lane, Children's and Mt. Zion Hospitals, Telegraph Hill Settlement, Fruit and Flower Mission, the Trades Unions, women's clubs, business concerns and a host of individuals.

TEAMSTERS MAKE GAINS.

At Tacoma, Teamsters' Union has secured a one-year contract with the Team Owners' Association. The union shop and increased wages are agreed to.

It is no use trying to convince a mule that he is stubborn.

G. B. BENHAM**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW**

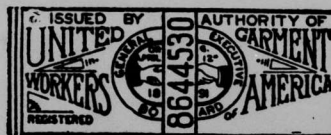
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PROSECUTION COLLAPSES.

By Ed Gammons.

Prosecutors Fickert, Ferrari and "law and order" Attorney Cobb have lamentably failed in proving any case against Rena Mooney so far. Their surprise witnesses surprised no one, except perhaps a few of the gullible public. These witnesses have not testified to the facts named by the prosecution. Many of them have been good defense witnesses. Others have contradicted each other till the prosecution has actually created the overwhelming doubt, which, without any defense testimony, should warrant a prompt acquittal according to the law.

For instance, Estelle Smith swears that Billings was on the roof of 721 Market street at the very minute that John McDonald swears that he saw him at Steuart and Market streets!

One of the surprise witnesses who surprised the prosecution was Chief of Police Chas. H. Walker of Richmond. Walker arrested Mooney at the time of the P. G. & E. strike.

When questioned about the explosives found with Mooney, he testified, "I found nothing in the boat."

"When did you first see the box containing the explosives, which the prosecution has produced in evidence?" asked Maxwell McNutt.

"I first saw it in the Richmond police station," was the reply.

"That was after you had searched the boat and not found the box?"

"Yes."

It was then brought out that the boat was searched later by Martin Swanson, at that time detective for the Gas Company. It was probably then that the explosives were "found."

Chief Walker did not testify at the trial of Mooney in Martinez. If he had testified his evidence would have cleared Mooney and he would have been saved the ordeal of having to stand three trials.

The trail of the slimy Swanson is everywhere.

The examination of another surprise witness on Tuesday resulted unpleasantly. Judge Seawell's attitude for the past week has been distinctly unfriendly to the defense. There is no use in concealing it. The granting of a recess during the cross-examination of Sadie Edeau on Thursday week, when she had broken down and was making startling admissions, during which recess she regained her composure after she was coached in Fickert's office, made a bad impression.

This was heightened when the court admitted the conspiracy evidence, saying, "I can't rule on the admissibility just at present. You may submit the evidence and I will base my ruling upon developments." This would indicate that after the entire evidence was in and after the minds of the jury had been hopelessly poisoned, the court might rule it out and thus prevent the defense from legitimately appealing the case.

Well, when on Tuesday a new surprise witness, G. De Lorenzo, failed to produce the expected testimony there was quite a little commotion. De Lorenzo was called to support the contention of the State that the defendant said on the day of the parade that, "A machine gun would make a fine mess of the parade." The witness could not identify Mrs. Mooney as the woman who made the remark. Ferrari then produced a statement prepared by the police regarding the testimony De Lorenzo was supposed to give.

Ed. McKenzie objected to the introduction of the statement and then the judge asked the witness a question, which had a prosecution flavor. McKenzie again objected and was fined \$10. He attempted to explain his objection and was threatened with another fine. Coming on top of all the obnoxious rulings this arbitrary action has created a manifest unpleasantness. It will be remembered that Judge Dunne rigidly excluded all of the conspiracy evidence in the Billings'

trial and that the prosecution didn't dare raise the issue when Tom Mooney came to trial.

Estelle Smith took the stand on Thursday, a week ago. She was exceptionally well dressed for "a janitress out of work," as she described herself. She was but a few minutes on the stand when she pulled off an old trick of hers. During the trial of her uncle for a murder in Los Angeles in 1913 (in which trial she was, herself, a co-defendant) she suddenly went into hysterics and forced an adjournment of court. When she took the stand the other day the Smith woman, pretending that Tom Mooney's aged mother was intimidating her, burst into tears. The judge was very sympathetic toward Estelle and gave the audience a warning as to its behavior.

On direct examination she gave a very detailed account of Billings having been in the dental parlor and on the roof of 721 Market street on the day of the parade.

On cross-examination she was confronted with her former testimony, which conflicted with her present story. Before the grand jury she said that Billings came down from the roof after Mayor Rolph had passed at the head of the parade. She testified now that she wasn't sure whether he came down before or after the mayor passed. She agreed that Billings was on the premises half an hour before he left. This would place him at 721 Market street about 1:20 to 1:50 p. m. This is a complete refutation of the testimony of both Oxman and McDonald, who swear that Billings was at Steuart and Market streets at 1:40 p. m.

Judge Seawell ruled out all Tom O'Connor's questions dealing with the witness's career as a prostitute in Los Angeles and her general reputation in the southern city.

She flatly denied having given interviews to the local press containing statements at variance with her testimony. Mrs. Parkhurst, Eugene Bloch, Frank Sheridan and Ira Tuttle were the people who interviewed her, but she swore positively that she never spoke to them of the case. The "Call" of Friday, June 22d, vigorously criticizes the witness and asserts positively that she gave an interview to Mrs. Parkhurst in that office. In this interview the Smith woman states that Billings was on the roof of 721 Market street when Mayor Rolph passed, also that he was there at 2 o'clock.

John McDonald was the next star witness examined. He testified that he saw Billings and Mooney at the scene of the crime. He again changed the time he alleges he saw them. In the Billings' case he placed the time at 2 o'clock. At Tom Mooney's trial he said it was 1:40. On last Friday he changed it again to 1:30.

McDonald denied that he boasted to many people of the big reward he was to receive for his "testimony," but admitted that the taxpayers of San Francisco were paying his board and expenses since the day of the explosion. It is estimated that this amounts to over \$1500. In all the previous trials McDonald had stoutly denied this fact.

The witnesses who testified as to the presence of Billings at 721 Market street are very contradictory as to his dress. Estelle Smith swears that he wore a purple suit. Sadie Edeau says that it was dark brown. Peter Vidavich says it was a very light grey suit and that Billings wore a tweed hat. Schoolmaster Wade says that Billings wore a dark Fedora hat. Vidavich says that he met Billings on the staircase and that, though he never saw him before, he immediately knew him when he saw him in the county jail. Estelle Smith says that the hallway is so dark that unless you knew a person you can hardly recognize them.

How the jury can reconcile all these contradictory statements is a mystery.

Mrs. Hammerberg, Rena Mooney's sister, was

put on the stand on Tuesday and, though a State witness, made several important points for the defense. She testified that she had an attorney examine the letters left at her house for safe-keeping by Rena, and that she was advised the letters were harmless. She also testified how Jim Brennan, Billings' prosecutor, told her on the occasion of his getting the letters, "We've got to 'get' somebody or the people will 'get' us."

"I was with my sister on the roof of the Eiler building on the day of the parade from 1 o'clock till 5 o'clock," Mrs. Hammerberg also testified.

There was quite a sensation in court when the witness swore that she was offered her sister's freedom if she (Mrs. Hammerberg) would testify against Tom Mooney.

The conspiracy evidence produced so far does not show the alleged continuous conspiracy, so much prated about by the prosecution.

It is generally thought that a verdict will be rendered in the case about July 10th or 11th.

Most people find it hard to keep
in the house. It sure goes fast

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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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Changes of address or additions to
union's mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco,
Cal., as second-class matter.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1917.

If hearts be true and fast,
Ill fates may hurt us, but not harm, at last.
—Edwin Arnold.

Another Burns detective has been arrested for
blackmail. All this gentry needs is a chance.

When a man begins to sympathize with him-
self he is lost. Bemoaning his bad luck can only
stifle his ambition, lower his vigor and end in
failure. To win, one must have hope, courage
and power.

Start by demanding the union label, continue
to demand it and end by getting it. Then you
will have done your duty and aided in encourag-
ing others to do theirs, thus bringing about im-
provement all along the line. There is no tell-
ing where your good work will end once you get
the ball to rolling.

The United Mine Workers of America have
decided to erect a permanent monument on the
field of Ludlow, Colorado, dedicated to the mem-
ory of the victims of the Ludlow massacre. Each
union of the organization will be asked to con-
tribute 5 cents per member. The general public
will also be permitted to subscribe for the pur-
pose.

In every instance where women take up work
formerly done by men there ought to be strict
insistence that the same pay be given them. If
employers are allowed to get a start in this mat-
ter at lower rates it will require considerable
effort later on to adjust the difficulty. The best
plan is not to allow the start to be made. "A
stitch in time saves nine."

At the request of Governor Stephens, the State
Council of Defense has called upon the State
Market Commission to immediately investigate
the reported inability of onion growers in the San
Joaquin Valley to sell their crops because of
alleged over-production, and also to put the ma-
chinery of the State marketing organization into
service in aiding the onion growers to sell their
products directly to consumers. The Marketing
Commission was also asked to investigate
whether growers were permitting onions to rot
upon the ground, rather than sell them at the
prices offered to them. According to information
gathered by the State Council of Defense, grow-
ers are being offered from 50 to 60 cents per
bag of 100 pounds by middlemen. This price, it
is claimed, is less than the cost of production.
Investigation by the State Council of Defense
of prices being paid by consumers shows that
they are being charged 2½ cents a pound for the
same onions.

Red-Herringing Union Men

After having failed in every attempt to disrupt the Bay and River Steam-
boatmen's Union the steamship owners concluded that some scheming might
serve their purpose better than straight-out fighting and thereupon began the
circulation of unfounded stories against some of the officials of the organiza-
tion in an effort to shake the confidence of the rank and file in these men. While,
of course, this is not a new method to those schooled in the trade-union move-
ment, it does sometimes succeed among the unsophisticated.

It is said that huntsmen in training young hounds let them loose after
a fox and after running a couple of miles the huntsmen draw across the trail,
attached to the end of a long string—a red herring! The young hounds,
scenting this highly aromatic denizen of the deep, immediately switch and
follow the red herring into the woods and forests, leaving the fox to escape
uncaught and unhurt.

The huntsman (or "whipper-in" as he is called) then, with whip and spur
drives the young hounds back to the kennel, thrashes them violently and starves
them into submission.

Two or three days afterwards, they are again set on the trail of a fox.
And again the red herring is drawn across the track. But almost invariably
the hounds have learned their lesson, and they turn up their noses at the
smell of the fish, and follow the fox.

It should not be necessary at this late date to warn union men against such
tactics on the part of employers, because there is rarely a strike in which all
sorts of falsehoods are not circulated in an effort to discredit the men in
charge of affairs for the unions. It is needless to say that the stories now
being spread broadcast in the case of the river men are simply clumsy
attempts to red-herring the strikers and should be given no consideration
whatever. The boat owners are beaten to a finish and are now growing so
desperate that they will resort to any kind of a scheme to deceive.

Farmers along the river routes are complaining bitterly of the miserable
service being given them by the incompetents with which an effort is being
made to keep the boats in operation, and the employers fully realize that if
they do not succeed in promptly breaking up the union their case is hopeless.
Men will be getting scarcer all the time from now on and competent men need
not put up with the conditions the employers seek to force upon the men.
In fact large numbers of the strikers have already secured better jobs than
they left on the boats and it is doubtful whether many of them could be in-
duced to return now even if their demands were fully complied with by the
boat owners.

However, no attention should be paid to the false stories being circulated
by the employers in their efforts to stir up strife within the ranks of the union.

It is an old trick and should not be permitted to gain a new foothold.
No sensible man will be deceived by such tactics.

The Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union has been a conservatively
conducted organization and its officers have been men of high standing in the
labor movement, honored and respected by all with whom they have had busi-
ness relations. It has never been possible for employers to corrupt any of them,
therefore they desire to have them sidetracked, and hope in this way to bring
the union to an end.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Some men enthuse because they have a new thought, something that occurs to them so seldom that the new-found discovery entirely unsettles the mind and at once that new thought becomes the pole-star of their existence, and in their folly they would make it the polestar of every other life also. That is the fundamental mistake, as every sun, every planet, every life, has a different movement and a different end. It takes something more than a new thought to reform and make the world new. It must be of the universal order—a thought that takes into consideration the entire world of experience.

A "Redskin Rembrandt" is said to have been discovered in the person of Lone Wolf, a young Blackfoot Indian, whose paintings depicting the wonders of the Apache country are declared by New York critics to be worthy of a place in the galleries of the nation. Roland Conklin of New York is the Indian's latest patron and recently purchased a series of studies in oil made from Roosevelt Lodge, the new hotel which is being constructed by the Southern Pacific Company for the purpose of enabling tourists to see this Arizona wonderland. Lone Wolf is highly educated and has spent his life in preparing himself to perpetuate on canvas the American Indian and God's color room. It is said that his original paints were made from natural color clays. He still uses his thumb in lieu of a brush for obtaining remarkable cloud effects.

The "Spectator" speaks of that "region into which the 'grown-up' has no right of entry, and no key to turn the lock," the mind of the child, and then gives some instantaneous flashes of the child point of view, a point of view disconcertingly aloof and apart from that of "grown ups." A child, on a recently torpedoed ship, when every one was anxiously hoping that it would keep afloat, was heard to say, in a weary voice: "Oh, when will the ship go down?" A small boy who was being shown the bust of his grandfather, mounted on a little circular stand, asked his mother whether his grandfather had been a very wise man, and then added, "But was that all there was of him?" Perhaps the capping story is that of another little boy who, when told to make no remark on a guest's absent foot, exclaimed: "Oh, no, and when I get to heaven I will say nothing to John the Baptist about his head."—"Christian Science Monitor."

Man is so constituted that he creates what he thinks. His thought creates the good and the bad. Man creates friends and he creates enemies. The great enemy of organized labor in San Francisco has been created by the united thought of organized labor in San Francisco. The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco at one time was a civic organization regarding which organized labor had neither a thought nor a wish. But the Chamber made a few mistakes, and militant labor took up the issues. The sentiment of antagonism between the two sides grew, until finally the most outspoken on both sides came to regard the other as the personification of every evil tendency of the day. A new thought was announced by a speaker in the Labor Council recently, when the Chamber of Commerce was under heated discussion. He said simply: "Why mention the Chamber of Commerce? It never amounted to anything until we started to put it upon a pedestal of notoriety. I think for the future we will do our best bit in destroying its present power for evil by simply ignoring it." The truth struck home and as a consequence the power of the Chamber over the minds of the community is on the wane.

WIT AT RANDOM

Johnny B.—, who has seen eight summers go by, not very long ago developed a fondness for playing hookey from school. After two or three offenses of this kind he was taken to task by his teacher.

"Johnny," she said, "the next time you are absent I want you to bring me an excuse from your father telling me why you were not here."

"I don't want to bring an excuse from my father," protested the boy.

"Why not?" asked the teacher, her suspicion plain.

"'Cause father isn't any good at making excuses."—Topeka "State Journal."

Before introducing Lieutenant de Tesson, aide to General Joffre, and Colonel Fabry, the "Blue Devil of France," Chairman Spencer, of the St. Louis entertainment committee, at the M. A. A. breakfast told this anecdote.

"In Washington, Lieutenant de Tesson was approached by a pretty American girl, who said: "'And did you kill a German soldier?"

"'Yes,' he replied.

"'With what hand did you do it?' she inquired.

"'With this right hand,' he said.

"And then the pretty American girl seized his right hand and kissed it. Colonel Fabry stood near by. He strolled over and said to Lieutenant de Tesson:

"'Heavens, man, why didn't you tell her that you bit him to death.'"—Kansas City "Star."

Time was when we used to go to market with some small change in our vest pocket and bring home the foodstuff in a basket. But nowadays we take down a basket of money and bring home the food in the vest pocket.—"Gas Magazine."

I met a shining damsel of the most angelic mold; her lovely hair was clearly formed from filaments of gold. Her cheeks were like the sunset and her lips were like the dawn, her body slim and graceful as a young gazelle or fawn. I told her how entranced I was that thus we two should meet, and asked her to a restaurant to have a bite to eat.

I ordered consomme du rose and violets on toast, a tiny goldfish served for two, a stuffed canary roast, a salad made of buttercups, sip of honey dew, and said: "O fairy frail, is that enough for me and you?" A look of patient sorrow was the answer of her eye, and with lips described above she furnished this reply:

"The most enchanting shadow that it's possible to cast must have a parent subject or the shadow can not last. The roses on the lovely cheeks of sweet and bright sixteen reflect the fundamental, necessary pork and bean. So cancel all that fancy fluff from rose to honey dew, and order ham and cabbage, if it's all the same to you."—By Arthur Brooks Baker, in "Commercial Tribune."

A commercial traveler recently en route through the South relates this of a darkey's purchase of cheese from the local store:

"Boss, how much is er nickel's worth of dat er cheeses?"

"Can't sell a nickel's worth, Sam; it's too high."

"All right; gi'me a dime's worth, Captain."

The storekeeper cut a thin slice and Sambo remarked: "Oh, oh! You-all perty near missed it, didn't you, Captain?"—"Everybody's Magazine."

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY DO I SING?

By James M. Hayes.

Why do I sing when many poets are making
Sweet melody?
Why do I raise my voice when they are taking
A higher key?
Why does the poor grass in the rose's garden
Bloom with the rose?
The meanest tree asks not the great oak's pardon
Because it grows.
Sublime the mountains stand in worship holy,
Sun-crowned, untrod;
May not the little foothills, meek and lowly,
Look up to God?
Because majestic rivers robed in splendor
Flow mightily,
Shall not the wayside streams their tribute render
Unto the sea?
Go ask the smallest of the stars of heaven
The reason why,
When shine the glories of the planets seven,
They light the sky.
The answer comes that all things seek expression
In earth and sky.
From flower to star, if all make this confession,
Then why not I?

CHRIST'S COMING AND DEMOCRACY.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

"Lift the stone
And thou shalt find me;
Cleave the wood,
And there am I."

Although not recorded in the Bible, this is a quotation attributed to Jesus. Various interpretations have been put upon it, but whatever else it may mean, it indicates that the presence of Jesus is with the man who toils. This thought dignifies labor as nothing else can. Men have sometimes made the distinction between "secular" work and "religious" work.

Jesus never made such a distinction. To Him all work was sacred. Even before He performed a miracle or had begun His career as a preacher, Jesus had this testimony from His Heavenly Father: "This is my beloved son, in Whom I am well pleased." Jesus had pleased God as a carpenter. His daily tasks were sacred tasks. The swinging of a hammer or the pushing of a saw in the doing of a job for a neighbor, was to Him as though it were done for God.

When it is remembered that Jesus was a carpenter at a time when the philosophers declared that a purchased slave was better than a hired one, and when, in accordance with this teaching of the philosophers, half the world lived behind prison bars, the coming of Jesus into the home of a humble artisan and the living of His life for thirty years in the atmosphere of a workingman's home, becomes all the more significant.

He lifted labor out of the pit in which the so-called upper classes had placed it. He gave the workingman a place in human society which he had theretofore never enjoyed. The principles which He taught have since made the workingman the equal of every other man no matter what his vocation in life may be. This is one of the chief benefits of the coming of Jesus into the world, and for this service the masses owe Him a debt of gratitude.

LAWSON A LABOR AGENT.

John R. Lawson, former international board member of the United Mine Workers, is now labor agent for the Victor American Fuel company, which recently signed an agreement with the miners' organization.

During the 1913-14 strike in southern Colorado the Victor American opposed the miners.



Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti,
Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.
W. A. Weber.....President
J. J. Matheson.....Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.
A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Oakland Branch.
Jim Cray.....Secretary
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Minutes of the Board of Directors, June 26, 1917.

President Walter A. Weber, presiding.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Transfers deposited: Edwin M. Bent, piano and organ, Local No. 292, Santa Rosa; M. Nagel, piano, Local No. 442, North Yakima, Wash.

Admitted upon report of Examination Committee: Edward White, piano and pipe organ.

Transfer withdrawn: E. De Simone, No. 382, Fargo, North Dakota.

Resigned: Jean Crow and A. F. Kornmayer.

There will be a special union meeting on Monday, July 2, 1917, at 11 a. m., to reconsider that section of the Symphony contract relating to rehearsals. Please be present.

The following resolutions were adopted by the S. F. Labor Council in honor of the memory of the late Charles T. Schuppert, our veteran member:

Whereas, Charles T. Schuppert, a veteran member of Musicians' Union No. 6, an active delegate to this Council since its inception, and a trusted leader among his fellow trade unionists, has departed from this life at the ripe and honored age of 82 years, after a life spent in yeoman service in the cause of organized labor in San Francisco since 1865; and

Whereas, It is through the devotion and faith of men like Charles T. Schuppert, through service, constancy and sincerity like his, that there is a history of our labor movement worthy of emulation and inspiring hope for the future, and which will continue from day to day, from year to year, in making organized labor an increasing power for good, stronger, more respected and more influential in the affairs of the people; be it

Resolved, that the San Francisco Labor Council honors the memory and example of Charles T. Schuppert and expresses its sorrow and loss at his demise; that it tenders sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family, and as a last token of respect, when the Council adjourns this evening, that it adjourn in memory of Charles T. Schuppert.

Adopted by San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled June 15, 1917.

Attest: JNO. A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Dues, second quarter, to June 30th, \$2.25, now due and payable on this day to C. H. King, secretary-treasurer.

There is an opening in Porterville for a musician who is a first-class bookkeeper, which will pay \$100 a month to start. Further information will be given at this office.

Very often there are openings for musicians outside of the jurisdiction which come into this office. Very often desirable engagements seem to go begging and the secretary suggests to the membership that all who are open for out of town engagements register their names with him, as it is his intention to keep a complete register.

Members will please take notice that the following firms are unfair and you should not purchase these instruments: C. G. Conn, Ltd.,

Buescher Band Inst. Co., Martin Band Inst. Co. and Blessing Co. The Elkhart Musical Co. has merged with the Martin Co.

We are working on the new address books. If you have any changes in address or instrumentation please get them in at once.

Please take notice of the following changes of addresses:

Clavering, T. J., Toyland, Nev.

Federici, Paris, 1549 Stockton street. Tel. Kearny 897.

Hayden, Glen, Hobart, Okla.

Hazlett, 424 Ellis street, Windeler Apts.

Holman, Thos., 735 N. Come street, Salt Lake City.

Lane, Allen S., Hotel Riverside, Reno, Nevada.

Lewin, Gus, 224 S. Spring street, Los Angeles.

Markgraf, Al. J., 2476 Post street.

Meyers, G. Cleve, Argyle Apts., 154 McAllister street. Phone Market 690.

Morse, Mark S., 2943 W. Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

Pagnini, U. Tel. Pacific 5667.

Pinnella, Manuel, Riverside Inn, Sacramento.

Reeder, O. H., Morenci, Lenewell County, Mich.

Rooney, Vincent J., 227 S. Figueroa street, Los Angeles.

Russell, Frank L., Semloh Hotel, Salt Lake City.

Schaefer, Edward. Tel. West 5982.

Schafer, Wm., 26 O'Farrell street. Tels. Kearny 5454 and Market 6063.

Schultz, Geo. Phone Alameda 2126.

Minor, C. S., 85 Morse street. Phone Randolph 1993.

Shovlin, Ed., River View Hotel, Casper, Wyoming.

Skinner, Wm., 680 S. 12th street, Salem, Ore.

Walker, Geo., Napa State Hospital, Napa.

Zaleski, Victor. Tel. Prospect 4314.

Heiss, A. G., 906 McAllister street. Tel. Market 3096.

White, Edward, 1721 Grove street, Berkeley. Tel. Berkeley 6967W.

Nagel, M., 339 Eddy street. Tel. Franklin 7341.

Bent, Edwin M., 1479 10th avenue. Tel. Sunset 569.

Hobbs, J., Duncan Springs, Cal.

Galindo, Sam, 4901 Telegraph avenue, Oakland. Tel. Piedmont 4934.

Kirk, R. B., Boyes Springs, Cal.

Eckstein, Joseph, 149 13th street. Tel. Park 3434.

Kirs, Rudolph, 68 Haight street.

Regular monthly meeting Alameda County Branch in headquarters, Blake Block, Thursday, July 5th, 1.30 p. m.

J. H. CRAY, Secretary.

By order of the union meeting this report in regard to the Compensation act is published herewith in the belief that it may prove of some interest to the membership:

April 20, 1917.

Commissioner Will J. French, Industrial Accident Commission, Office.

Dear Mr. French: I beg to acknowledge the letters of Mr. Clarence R. Winfield and Mr. Albert A. Greenbaum, recording secretary of the Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, American Federation of Musicians, which you have handed me

with the request for an opinion upon the points raised.

The facts are not stated with sufficient detail in the letters to express a positive opinion, so in discussing the matter I will mention several situations likely to be true of musicians, with my opinion of the solution in each case. If any other state of facts exists than those which I shall mention, I will be glad to discuss the matter further.

Two questions are presented by the letters:

1. Who is the employer of the musician in question?

2. Whether, assuming the musician to have been hired by another, his employment is both casual and not in the usual course of the business of the employer within the definition of employees excluded from the Compensation act by Section 14 thereof.

1. If the contracting member agrees to furnish an orchestra at a lump sum, engages and discharges his own assistants free from direction of the patron, makes a profit for himself on the entertainment over and above his wages, and particularly if he holds himself out to be a furnisher of music, then the contracting member is the employer, and not the patron.

If the contracting member merely holds himself out as a foreman or agent to secure as many musicians and as many different kinds of instruments as the patron wants, telling the patron that it will cost him so much per instrument, and if the patron merely pays the standard wages of all the players without any profit to the contracting member above his own wages, then the patron is the employer and the contracting member is not responsible under the Compensation act for injuries.

To illustrate: While I was attending university at Berkeley, we frequently engaged Tupper & Reed to furnish a four-piece orchestra for a dance for \$20, Tupper & Reed to engage their own players and presumably to make a profit after paying the wages of their players, to furnish the written music, and possibly some of the instruments. In such case Tupper & Reed would be the employer and not the boys organizing the dance. Where, however, we found some musicians who promised to get together an orchestra at \$3 per player for the evening, with no profit to the person who got it together except

Industrial Accident Commission

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insofar as he may have gotten a little more for being leader or director, then our student organization was the employer of the men.

The precise question may be stated shortly by asking "Who hires the men?" The law is that whoever hires the men, i. e., whoever is the employer, is responsible for benefits under the Workmen's Compensation act, and should, in all prudence, insure himself.

We have had no cases that I know of before the Commission or the courts involving the status of musicians.

2. Injured employees are not entitled to benefits under Section 14 of the Workmen's Compensation act if their employment is "both casual and not in the usual course of the trade, business, profession or occupation of the employer."

If a private householder engages an orchestra for the evening, that is both casual and not in the course of the business of the householder, and the musicians are not entitled to compensation, assuming the householder to be the employer.

If a musician hires other musicians to work for him in furnishing music to a householder or other person, so that the contracting member is the employer, then the employment of the musicians is in the usual course of the business of the employer, for the reason that the contracting member is in the business of furnishing music as a livelihood.

If a cafe, cabaret or club hires musicians to furnish music to its customers while eating their meals or otherwise securing social entertainment, and one of the musicians is injured, his employment is in the usual course of the business of his employer for the reason that the employer is conducting a regular business of furnishing meals, dancing and music to his guests. If the employer furnishes such music regularly, week in and week out, the employment also is not casual.

Trusting that this will afford sufficient information to answer the inquiry, I remain,

WARREN H. PILLSBURY.

Compensation Expert.

ORPHEUM.

Margaret Anglin, who is scoring the greatest histrionic triumph that the Orpheum has known since Sarah Bernhardt, will begin the second and last week of her engagement next Sunday matinee in Andre de Lorde's intense one-act drama "The Wager." A great charm of this production is the splendid portrayal of Prince Milanoff by that fine and finished actor Frederic de Belleville. A new and attractive bill will also be presented. Carl Randall and Ernestine Myers, both favorably known in vaudeville, will appear in a singing and dancing act which has proved an immense sensation in New York and the principal cities of the East. Mr. Randall first attracted attention in the musical production "A Broadway Honeymoon" with Emma Carus. Subsequently she induced him to become her associate in vaudeville and the engagement proved so successful that Mr. Randall wisely determined to become a headliner in his own right. He succeeded in securing for his partner Ernestine Myers whom Ruth St. Denis considers to be one of the most gifted of her proteges. One of the comedy finds of the present season is the well-known legitimate actor Austin Webb and Company in John B. Hymer's latest playlet "Hit the Trail." Its story is that of an evangelist who is conducting a soul-saving campaign. He has just delivered a sermon on "Conscience" which has met with a most impressive response. A laundress who has stolen silk shirts from the president of a traction company, a conductor who has "knocked down" fares on the company, the president who has mulcted the public—all these seek out the evangelist, conscience stricken and anxious to expiate their sins.

Thomas Patricolo and Ruby Myers will appear in a comedy singing, talking and eccentric dancing act which is entitled "The Girl and the Dancing Fool." Senor Westony, the famous pianist, will be heard in new numbers; Lavelle and Lavelle will sing patriotic songs, and Asahi and his Japanese troupe will repeat their marvelous performance. A special feature and one which will make an irresistible appeal to all lovers of what is best in music will be the appearance of Elsa Ruegger and her company. Miss Ruegger, who is conceded to be the greatest lady 'cellist in the world, has hitherto appeared alone; now she has associated herself with Zhay Clark, a fine harpist, and Edmund Lichtenstein, the eminent violinist, the result being in every way satisfactory and productive of a delightful musical twenty minutes.

PRACTICING INTIMIDATION.

In an effort to intimidate the deckhands on ferry boats running to Sausalito who had asked for an increase in pay and compliance with government regulations, the railroad company gathered together a motley crew of Mexicans under the direction of gunmen and kept them across the bay where they could be seen by the boatmen. However, when it became known that Federal officials were busy in that neighborhood in search of registration slackers the company hurriedly got rid of three-fourths of the band who were of registration age but had failed to attend to the matter. Truly these railroad officials are a patriotic lot if we believe their publicity agents. They are patriots if it costs nothing, but if there is a dime involved they dodge the issue.

TWO FISHERMEN.

Last Sunday a party of delegates to the Labor Council went out on a salmon fishing trip. The party included John P. McLaughlin, John O'Connell, B. B. Rosenthal and William Conboy. The story is that Conboy and Rosenthal became very sick before the fishing grounds had been reached and began to beg that they be taken back to land, but their entreaties were all to no avail. When they discovered there was no chance whatever for them being taken back it is said the two began to make their wills while stretched out in the bottom of the boat, and O'Connell insists that Rosenthal constantly mumbled prayers in the Hebrew language, while Conboy said he did not care what happened to him, but that he would promise that if he ever got his feet back on dry land he would never again venture out to sea, no matter what inducements might be held out to him.

Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing, it is not a Union Concern.

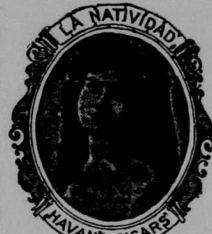
PLEASE PATRONIZE ONLY RESTAURANTS

HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE
Bartenders International League of America



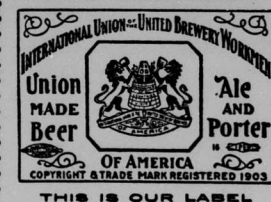
WHICH DISPLAY THIS HOUSE CARD

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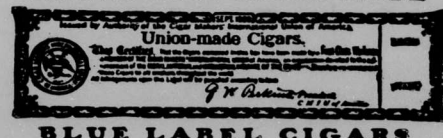
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VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND
PERSONAL LIBERTY
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU
WILL DRINK
Ask for this Label when
purchasing Beer, Ale
or Porter,
As a guarantee that it
is Union Made

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



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Jeweler and Watchmaker

Sorensen Co.

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All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years

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JEWELRY STORE

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OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
Ground Floor.

Boxes, \$4.00 per Year.

Safe Deposit Department
THE MISSION BANK

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 22, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Brouillet.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed.

Applications for Affiliation—From the Trunk Workers and Leather Novelty Workers and Glass Packers, which were referred to the Organizing Committee.

Communications and Bills—From Mrs. C. Bucher, thanking Council for its kind expressions of sympathy. From Waiters, Boot and Shoe Workers, Iron, Tin and Steel Workers and Bakers, inclosing donations for the Bay and Rivermen's Union.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bartenders' Union, requesting a boycott on the saloon of Lacombe & Figeac, 169 Third street.

Referred to Label Section and "Labor Clarion"—From the Chicago Federation of Labor, relative to the unfair firm of the Weyman-Burton Co., of Chicago, manufacturers of snuff.

Requests Complied With—From the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, requesting Council to have representatives present at hearing before the Industrial Accident Commission to take up the liability for death benefit of their late brother Thomas Olson. Bros. Brouillet, O'Connell, Johnson and Horr were appointed as representatives to attend said hearings.

Resolutions—Resolutions were submitted by Delegates Bonsor, McLeod, McGuire, O'Brien and McTiernan dealing with the coming municipal election and requesting that the president of the Council be authorized to appoint a committee of fifteen members to devise ways and means for promoting the welfare of the organized workers at the said election and report to this Council the plans outlined. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; amendment—that they be referred to the executive committee; amendment to amendment—that the resolutions be filed; the amendment to the amendment lost, and the amendment to the motion was carried, 61 in favor, 32 against.

Reports of Unions—Milk Wagon Drivers—Have signed agreements with the Milk Dealers' Association for the inside workers. Beer Bottlers—Have donated to the Bay and Rivermen. Grocery Clerks—Wissman's and Feiling & Ingram still unfair; requested a demand for the clerks' card. Bay and River Steamboatmen—Fight looks good; traffic on river demoralized; merchants have appointed committee to confer with Railroad Commission for the purpose of attempting an adjustment. Teamsters—Donated \$500 to the Red Cross war fund. Federal Employees—The maritime workers receive an increase of from \$20 to \$50 per month from the government. Photo Engravers—Strike against newspapers still on; Allied Printing Trades have lifted the label from said offices. Garment Workers—Donated \$20 to the Red Cross war fund; members taking subscriptions for same; requested a demand for the union label. Metal Polishers—Have made progress in having scale signed in the majority of the shops in San Francisco. Waiters—Are gaining in membership. Bakers—Reported that the Latin Bakeries have organized; Hygienic Bakery fair to union. Boiler Makers—Will hold picnic on Sunday, June 24th, at Glen Park. Pile Drivers—Eight of its members have joined the colors; will keep them in good standing. Bakers No. 24—Reported that 24 members have enlisted. Cooks' Helpers—Culinary crafts are progressing nicely.

The Chair at this time introduced Mr. Sydney Coryn, representing the Red Cross, who gave an interesting address on the work of the Red Cross

Society. Moved that a collection be taken up for the said fund; carried.

Label Section—Minutes received and filed. Also reported that it had elected a label agent and requested unions to give every assistance to said agent.

Executive Committee—On the application for a boycott on the Volograph Dancing Academy, the matter was laid over one week for the purpose of giving Mr. Kelly, proprietor of said academy, time to give a definite answer to the demands of the Musicians' Union. On the application for a boycott on the firm of Sam Berger from Tailors' Union No. 80, the matter was referred to Bros. Bonsor, O'Connell and Barnes to interview Mr. Berger. In the matter of the wage scale of Sugar Workers' Union, the committee desiring further information, laid the matter over one week. The proposed amendment to the Sail Makers' by-laws was referred to Bro. Johnson for investigation and report. Reported concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported progress in the matter of the anti-picketing ordinance. On the request of Riggers' and Stevedores for a committee to appear at a hearing before the Industrial Accident Commission, Bros. Johnson, O'Connell and Horr were appointed. Concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Reported favorably on the applications for affiliation from the Glass Packers' and Trunk Workers' Unions, and recommended that their delegates be seated. Concurred in.

Special Order of Business—On the proposed amendments to the laws of the State of California submitted by Delegate Horr was taken up. The motions pending on the above matter were: Moved that the report of the Law and Legislative Committee be adopted; amendment—that the minority report be substituted for the majority report. Delegate Johnson moved as an amendment to the amendment—that the matter be referred to a special committee of five to investigate and report to Council; carried. Bros. Horr, Johnson, Baker, Riley and Brouillet were appointed.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committee—Reported progress on its work relative to the defense fund.

New Business—Moved that the Council donate \$100 to the Red Cross fund; carried.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$1,142.65.

Expenses—Total expenses, \$2,295.00.

Council adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 20, 1917.


Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m. by President Rockhill, with all officers present excepting L. L. Stopple and W. E. Jury.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—Cooks' Helpers No. 110, for John Hassel and E. H. Perry; Mailers No. 18, for Geo. Wyatt; Office Employees, for F. Ely; Pile Drivers No. 77, for Jas. Curran and A. L. McDonald; Retail Clerks No. 432, for Bro. C. D. Hamilton; Waiters No. 30, for Geo. Hampton. Delegates seated.

Communications—From Coopers' Union No. 15 of Chicago, Ill., stating that the Calumet Baking Powder Co. is using a veneer drum made by a firm unfair to them, requesting this Section to use its influence to have them change to a fair firm. Secretary instructed to comply. Filed.

Committees—Agitation, no meeting. Visiting Committee—Bro. Plato reported that all unions

MONTH
No.  41
YEAR

SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers

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Yosemite Lager on Draught

JOHN WIESE

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS
Strictly Union Conditions

3036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

Last Week

MARGARET ANGLIN
Assisted by Frederic de Belleville
in "THE WAGER."
In Conjunction With
A GREAT NEW BILL

CARL RANDALL & ERNESTINE MYERS, Divertissements Characteristique; AUSTIN WEBB & CO., in John B. Hymer's one-act Play "Hit the Trail"; PATRICOLA & MYERS in "The Girl and The Dancing Fool"; SENOR WESTONY, The Famous Pianist; LAVELLE & LAVELLE, in America's Most Patriotic Airs; ASAHI and His Company of Novelty Entertainers; ELSA RUEGGER and Her Company; Zhay Clark, Harpist; Edmund Lichtenstein, Violinist.

Evening Prices: 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holidays): 10c, 25c, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70

Tacoma Beer—get it

Pacific Brewing and Malting Co.
675 Treat Avenue
Telephone Mission 291

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

Union Hats

THAT'S ALL

"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hatter
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

MORGEN JEWELRY CO.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
Wedding Ring Specialists

888 Market St., Opp. Emporium 3094 Sixteenth St.
Advances made on Diamonds and Jewelry

knew of the Label Agent donation and the committee should be excused.

Unfinished Business—Motion made and seconded to combine the office of Label Agent and Recording Secretary. Motion lost, 14 for and 17 against.

New Business—Motion made and carried to discharge Visiting Committee. Motion made and carried that the time of Label Agent be devoted exclusively to the interest of the Label Section.

Nominations for Label Agent—Previously nominated, E. G. Buehrer and Mrs. C. E. McKnight. There being no further nominations the president declared them closed for that office.

Nominations for President—C. L. Rockhill and Peter Fitzgerald.

Nominations for Vice-President—Mrs. C. E. McKnight and S. K. Leman.

Nominations for Secretary—W. G. Desepte.

Nominations for Secretary-Treasurer—G. J. Plato.

Nominations for Sergeant-at-Arms—M. E. Kirby.

Nominations for Trustees (2)—H. Lustig, R. H. Baker.

Nominations for Agitation Committee (3)—I. Holtzer, Peter Barling, T. J. Mahoney.

Election Committee—Teller, J. C. Leo Moran; Judge, Wm. Edminster.

Result of Election: For President—C. L. Rockhill, 19; Fitzgerald, 22; P. Fitzgerald elected. Vice-President—Mrs. McKnight, 23; S. K. Leman, 17; Mrs. McKnight elected. Label Agent—Buehrer, 27; Mrs. McKnight, 14; E. G. Buehrer elected. Motion made and carried that Secretary cast ballot for the following candidates: Secretary, W. G. Desepte; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, G. J. Plato; Sergeant-at-Arms, M. E. Kirby; Trustees, H. Lustig, R. H. Baker. Agitation Committee, I. Holtzer, P. Barling, T. J. Mahoney. President declared them elected.

Motion made and carried to place Label Agent in field July 2nd.

Motion made and carried that Agitation Committee meet before July 1st.

Motion made and carried to meet the third Wednesday, July 18th.

Receipts—Dues, \$23; Label Agitation, \$24.68; total receipts, \$47.68.

Expenses—Donaldson P. & P. Co., \$3.50.

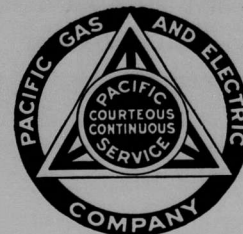
There being no further business meeting adjourned at 10 p. m., to meet Wednesday, July 18, 1917.

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

The holiday program for the week of July 1st to 7th will be a banner one at the New Mission Theatre. Coming Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, for three days only, Margaret Illington will be seen in her first Paramount Photoplay production, "Sacrifice," relating the dramatic story of half sisters, one of whom is the daughter of a diplomat and the other a cabaret dancer in the neighboring and hostile country. The girls become involved in the international spying systems of the countries and one of them is called upon to make the supreme sacrifice for her country. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, for four days, the most spectacular photoplay ever produced by the Vitagraph Company will be shown, featuring Alice Joyce and Harry Morey, a picture which is a direct answer to the pacifist group and the anti-American foreigners in this country. It is the reply which the American woman makes to those who would betray or despoil her flag. It portrays the three great loves of a woman's life—the love of a maid for a man, the love of a mother for her child, the love of a woman for her country.



MAZDA ELECTRIC LAMPS DELIVERED FREE

To Residence, Store, Office, Factory

10 Watt.....	27 Cents Each
15 Watt.....	27 Cents Each
25 Watt.....	27 Cents Each
40 Watt.....	27 Cents Each
60 Watt	36c
100 Watt	65c

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT

445 Sutter Street

Telephone Sutter 140

GIGANTIC PROTEST MADE BY ORGANIZED LABOR

Against Prohibition of the Manufacture and Sale of Beer as a War Measure.

LIST

of Protests Received,
Representing

Membership by States

California	16,501
Connecticut	23,598
Dist. of Columbia	567
Florida	5,000
Illinois	415,296
Indiana	31,771
Kentucky	2,360
Louisiana	24,000
Maryland	132,473
Massachusetts	244,944

Following is a draft of the RESOLUTION, as presented to the President of the United States, the Senate of the United States, and the House of Representatives:

A PETITION

To the President of the United States, to Congress, to the United States Senate, and to the Council of National Defense, asking for the preservation of our country's institutions, including the liberties of its people:

At this grave juncture, when the undivided and unswerving support of every citizen is due to the Government of the United States, we, the members of L. U., representing of loyal American Workingmen, whose devotion to their country cannot be questioned, call attention to the following facts:

A fanatical and bigoted element of the population is bending every effort and making use of every misrepresentation to force the Government into the adoption of National Prohibition on the pretext that such a measure is necessary for the conservation of food. Only ONE PER CENT of the country's grain is consumed in the production of beer, that has become the habitual beverage of hosts of American workingman as well as millions of other citizens. MORE THAN ONE-HALF of the original amount of this grain is returned in the form of milk-producing feed.

We urge you to consider the fact that none of the European nations, whose situation is much more acute than ours, has adopted Prohibition; but that, on the contrary, they serve beer or light wine as rations to their soldiers.

We protest with all our power against any measure, urged by the forces of intolerance and hypocrisy, which would deprive us of the use of a beverage which we have come to know as refreshing and beneficial, and we demand that the voice of the people who toil and upon whom the greater part of the burden of this war will be placed shall be heard against the adoption of arbitrary and tyrannical legislation curtailing their liberties.

The foregoing petition has been adopted by a meeting of which has a membership of 1917.
..... President.
..... Secretary.

(Seal.)

Michigan	54,500
Minnesota	22,000
Missouri	208,300
Montana	10,135
Nebraska	15,053
New Jersey	18,765
New Mexico	1,500
New York	505,382
Ohio	132,512
Pennsylvania	282,541
Rhode Island	700
Texas	17,375
Washington	13,705
Wisconsin	34,197
Wyoming	1,200

TOTAL OF MEMBERSHIP BY STATES.....	2,214,375
International Union of United Brewery Workmen, exclusive of Canadian members, approximately	45,000
Hotel & Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League, exclusive of Canadian members, approximately	55,000
GRAND TOTAL	2,314,375

This petition is the work of only three weeks, and many hundreds of organizations could not be reached in this time.

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN OF AMERICA.

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.



JUNE, 1917

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	268	Market
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	718	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.....	112	Hyde
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1185	Church
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	59	McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	3459	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	238	Eighth
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	344	Kearny
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	485	Pine
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(208)	*Moir Printing Company.....	440	Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.....	1216	Mission
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(91)	McNicoll, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	25	Jessie
(32)	*Norton, Richard H.....	5716	Geary
(104)	Owl Printing Co.....	565	Commercial
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	752	Market
(143)	*Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(34)	Reuter Bros.....	513	Valencia
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press.....	461	Bush
(83)	Samuel Printing Co.....	16	Larkin
(145)	S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press.....	88	First
(81)	Tulev & St John.....	343	Clay
(52)	Turner & Dahnken.....	942	Market
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	26	Mint Ave.
(85)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(86)	West End Press.....	2436	California
(43)	Western Printing Co.....	82	Second
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(225)	Hogan Bindery Co.....	343	Front
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(221)	Ingrisch, Louis L.....	340	Sansome
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(195)	Stumm, E. C.....	675	Stevenson
(182)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front
(212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....326 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theater, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., of Chicago, products.
Ocean Shore Railroad.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theater, Fillmore and Sacramento.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
H. Wissmann, Twenty-fourth avenue and
Clement street, grocer.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

Last Sunday's meeting of the union brought out a satisfactory attendance and the proceedings were interesting throughout. An unusual number of subjects were discussed and acted upon, all having an important bearing upon the welfare of the organization. The newspaper scale committee's report, which contained important recommendations having to do with procedure in the negotiations, was approved unanimously. It was voted to withdraw from the California Typographical Conference because it was shown that the activities of that body were so limited in scope that the cost of maintaining it hardly justified the necessary expenditure. It is believed that all of the important work of the Conference can be done in other ways and without the expense attendant upon holding the organization together, and at the same time be relieved from the annoyance of the petty politics that have been introduced into its affairs. The membership statement showed an increase of 17 for the month. Miss Minnie C. Aguilar, Edward Johnson, Daniel Malloy and Stanley E. Williams were initiated and applications were received from Minnie C. Thom and La Ray G. Watson. The executive committee reported that it had invested \$1000 of the union's reserve in Liberty loan bonds, and the Red Cross committee announced that more than 300 members had joined the Red Cross Society. Approval was given to the applications of Jerome W. Myers and William K. Rutter for admission to the Union Printers Home and one application for the old age pension also was ordered favorably reported to the I. T. U. The executive committee reported on relations of No. 21 and the Photo Engravers incidental to that union's strike on the San Francisco papers. The course being followed by the committee was unanimously approved. Upon recommendation of the records committee, the laws were amended so that the committee is now abolished, its work having been completed. Another amendment to the union's laws purposing to repeal a section which has long been a subject of discussion among the members, that which prevented an officer of the organization from holding a political position and which also required that an officer must resign his position immediately upon receiving a nomination from a political party. A long and interesting discussion was had, with the result that the vote in favor of repealing the section was unanimous. L. L. Stopple resigned as a delegate to the Label Section of the Labor Council. Two vacancies in the union's delegation to that body will be filled at the July meeting. All of the delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council, in a lengthy report to the union, suggested that they be withdrawn from the council and that new delegates be chosen to succeed them. The reason given was that more harmonious relations might follow a change of delegates.

Frank Wandress of the "Call-Post" chapel left early this week for a vacation trip, intending to enjoy a few weeks on the Russian river.

Bennie Cohen, after four months in Honolulu, returned last week, apparently satisfied that San Francisco is a pretty good place for a printer to live. C. E. Sebring left for the islands Wednesday of this week.

D. F. McDevitt and Harry J. Gundaker will leave Monday next for the wilds of Mendocino County, to enjoy two weeks' outing.

W. H. McMillan, formerly of the "Examiner" chapel writes from St. Paul that both he and Mrs. McMillan are enjoying the best of health and are prosperous. Mack says that since he joined the ranks of the Nipskillions all things look bright.

INFORMATION BULLETIN.**Western Department.**

Second Officers' Training Camp, August 27 to November 26, 1917, the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

To provide officers for the drafted forces of the National Army, the War Department has adopted the policy of commissioning all new officers of the line (Infantry, Cavalry, Field and Coast Artillery), purely on the basis of demonstrated ability after three months' observation and training in the Officers' Training Camps.

A second series of Officers' Training Camps will be held beginning August 27, 1917, with the definite mission of producing a body of line officers (Infantry, Cavalry, Field and Coast Artillery), capable of filling all places in the grades above lieutenant and many of the places in the grade of lieutenant in the second 500,000 troops.

Date and Location of Camp.

The second camp for the Western Department will be held at the Presidio Reservation, San Francisco, Cal., and will open on August 27, 1917, and close November 26, 1917.

Qualifications.

(a) Members of the Officers' Reserve Corps (line sections), who, through no fault of their own, were unable to attend the first series of camps; also Reserve Officers of Staff Corps under 50 years of age with at least two months' service in war and who have had experience in Infantry, Cavalry or Artillery.

(b) Non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army recommended in March, 1917, for temporary appointment in case of war, and who, through no fault of their own, were unable to attend the training schools for Regular Army non-commissioned officers in April, 1917. Maximum age limit, 50 years.

(c) Resigned officers of the Regular Army. Maximum age limit, 50 years.

(d) Men of proper qualifications made eligible for the Officers' Reserve Corps by the Army appropriation of May 12, 1917. Maximum age limit, 50 years.

(e) Men who have qualified for commissions under General Orders No. 42, War Department, 1915. Maximum age limit, 50 years.

(f) Citizens of the United States who have had war service in the present war as officers or non-commissioned officers of the line in the armies of allied Powers. Maximum age limit, 44 years.

(g) Men of exceptional qualifications who tendered their services to the Government prior to June 5, 1917, and who have been listed under G. O. 37, War Department. Maximum age limit, 50 years.

(h) Citizens with valuable military experience and adaptability for commissioned grade, or citizens who have demonstrated marked ability and capacity for leadership, and are clearly adapted for military service in commissioned grade. Maximum age limit, 44 years.

Employees of the United States must inclose the signed recommendation and consent of their chiefs.

Note—Men who applied for the first series of camps must re-apply whether or not certified as suitable for the first camps. They will have no preference in selection for these camps, but will be on an equal basis with other applicants.

The minimum age limit for all applicants is 20 years and 9 months. However, in order to obtain the experienced class of men desired, preference will be given to men over 31 years of age, other things being equal. Because of the anticipated large number of applications, it will probably be difficult for men under that age to qualify except in instances where the applicant has pre-eminent qualifications or unusual military experience.

No Letters of Recommendation.

Note particularly that letters of recommendation are not wanted, but only the names of three

responsible citizens who know the applicant best. Each applicant must be examined physically at his own expense by a reputable physician who will fill out the physical report forming part of the official application blank. This preliminary examination is subject to review and the examining officer may require another examination. Men who submitted physical examination on the Army blank for the first series of camps may submit these reports in lieu of a new examination.

Applications will be received up to July 15, 1917. Under no circumstances will an application be considered if received after July 15th.

Obligation.

Accepted applicants, unless they are reserve officers or members of the Regular Army or National Guard in Federal Service, will be required to enlist for a period of three months, under Section 54, National Defense Act, and will agree to accept such commission in the Army of the United States as may be tendered by the Secretary of War. The enlistment obligates one to service in the training camp only.

Pay and Expenses.

The Government will pay the men in training \$100 per month during the three months' course and will provide transportation, uniforms and subsistence, except that Reserve Officers in training will receive the pay of their grades and will provide uniforms and subsistence at their own expense.

Character of Men Desired.

Since the special object of these camps is to train a body of men fitted to fill the more responsible positions of command in the new armies, every effort will be made to select men of exceptional character and proved ability in their various occupations. While it is desired to give full opportunity for all eligible citizens to apply, no man need make application whose record is not in all respects above reproach and who does not possess the fundamental characteristics necessary to inspire respect and confidence.

How to Make Application.

Every candidate must file his application in person with the Local Committee of the Military Training Camps' Association in the town in which he resides. A Military Training Camps' Association Committee will be appointed in every town having a population of not less than 2500 within the eight States from which candidates are to be drawn for the Presidio Camp. From these committees application blanks can be secured. Information as to the identity and address of the above-mentioned local committees can be had from the cashier of any bank. Do not mail your application.

The headquarters of the Military Training Camps' Association for the Western Department can be addressed as below.

P. M. LANSDALE,

Executive Secretary,

Military Training Camps' Association of the United States, Western Department, 201 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal.
June 25, 1917.

"REGULATOR" IS JEERED.

Senator Kirby of Menard County, Illinois, is a farmer who imagined he would immortalize himself with those who have been regulating everybody and everything. About the only thing he found has not been discussed or regulated is the height of heels on women's shoes, and a bill correcting this evil was introduced forthwith, because, he said, "high heels cause more damnation than German submarines."

The efforts of this "regulator" were laughed at by other "regulators," who, with strange inconsistency, declared that this bill should go "to the committee on the insane."

HOTEL EMPLOYEES MEET.

The St. Louis convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America was attended by nearly 300 delegates. The reports of General President Flore and International Secretary Jere L. Sullivan indicate steady progress by these workers. Since the last convention the alliance membership has increased from 61,923 to 65,196.

SHOP MEN RAISE WAGES.

At Columbus, O., federated shop men employed by the Hocking Valley railroad have pried this management loose from wage standards that have been notoriously low and secured an agreement that raises wages 4 cents an hour for all mechanics.

The system federation of the Wabash railroad has secured an agreement for a flat increase of 5 cents an hour and the eight-hour day.

Federated shop men on the western division of the Canadian Pacific railroad have secured a new agreement and raised wages 6 cents an hour.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

Members of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 526 California street, San Francisco; Mission Branch, corner Mission and Twenty-first streets; Richmond District Branch, corner Clement street and Seventh avenue; Haight street Branch, corner Haight and Belvedere streets. For the half year ending June 30, 1917, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after July 2, 1917. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn dividends from July 1, 1917.
GEORGE TOURNY, Manager.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK, Southeast corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets. For the half year ending June 30, 1917, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Monday, July 2, 1917. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear the same rate of interest, from July 1, 1917. Money deposited on or before July 10th will bear interest from July 1st.
A. SBARBORO, President.

BANK OF ITALY, Southeast corner Montgomery and Clay Streets; Market Street Branch, junction Market, Turk and Mason streets. For the half year ending June 30, 1917, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Monday, July 2, 1917. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1917. Money deposited on or before July 10th will earn interest from July 1, 1917.
A. P. GIANNINI, President. A. PEDRINI, Cashier.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market street near Fourth street. For the half year ending June 30, 1917, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Monday, July 2, 1917. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1917.
H. C. KLEVESAHN, Cashier.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK, Valencia and Sixteenth streets. For the half year ending June 30, 1917, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum will be payable on and after July 2, 1917. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from July 1, 1917.
JAMES ROLPH, JR., President.

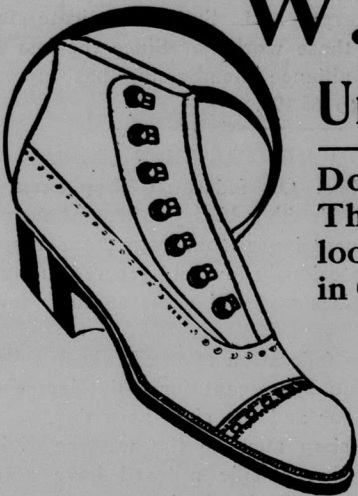
COLUMBUS SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 700 Montgomery street, has declared a dividend at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits for the half year ending June 30, 1917. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1917. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1917, will earn interest from July 1, 1917.
G. BACIGALUPI, President.
W. H. HARTWELL, Cashier.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK, 316 Montgomery street. For the half year ending June 30, 1917, a dividend upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum will be payable on and after July 2, 1917.
S. L. ABBOT, Vice-President.

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

W. L. DOUGLAS

Union-Stamped Men's Shoes



Douglas Shoes are Money-Worth Shoes. They give Wear, Comfort, and are good to look at—We illustrate a Dandy Button Style in Gun Metal or Vici Kid—Semi-Raised Toes, Military Heels.

THE PRICE

\$4.00

Similar Style in Blucher Lace - \$4.00
In Other Styles—From - \$3.50

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Benjamin Gleicher, James McGrath and Gustaf Swanson of the riggers and stevedores, Alexander Green of the material teamsters, Alfred (Bob) Schwartz of the boiler makers, Ellen Reed of the laundry workers, Peter Gibbons of the molders, Arthur H. Bellefleur of the bartenders, Joseph H. Gasta of the grocery clerks.

At its last meeting the Garment Workers' Union initiated fifteen new members and donated \$20 to the Red Cross.

Louis A. Schwarz, international secretary-treasurer of the Photo-Engravers' Union, died in Philadelphia last week. He had been active in the labor movement for many years.

The following officers have been elected by Ship Painters' Union, Local 961: Thos. F. Egan, president; A. Riley, vice-president; Al Woods, recording secretary; Chas. Lynch, financial secretary; J. A. Johnson, treasurer; F. Williams, conductor; B. Cannan, warden, and H. Foster, R. D. George and W. Bell, trustees.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific at its last meeting voted to contribute \$500 to the striking bay and river steamboatmen to aid them in their fight for the same conditions enjoyed by other water front unions with regard to recognition of the union.

The Allied Printing Trades Council has lifted the union label from the offices of the "Bulletin," "Call," "Examiner" and "Chronicle" because of the failure of the papers to settle with the striking photo-engravers.

At its meeting last Sunday the Typographical Union repealed the law preventing any officer of the union from holding a political position, elective or appointive, while an officer of the organization.

A new union of ship yard riggers is in process of formation. The initial meeting of men working at the craft was held at the Labor Temple last Tuesday evening. The Oakland ship yard riggers are already organized, and the main ques-

tion now is whether men on both sides of the bay should form separate organizations or amalgamate.

Butchers' Union, Local 115, will hold a special meeting, July 11th, to consider a new wage scale and the proposal to close butcher shops at 6 p. m. on Saturdays. New officers of this union are: A. Lucier, president; Robert Aaron, vice-president; James Watson, guide; E. Paule, guard; trustees, E. McNulty, J. J. Kretzmer and D. J. Murray; executive board, Charles Killpack, R. Costelli, B. Oswald and W. R. Grunhof; delegates to Labor Council, F. N. Sanford, M. S. Maxwell, E. Rawson, and A. Lucier.

Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union has declared a boycott against thirty-five bakery firms in this city. At these places non-union drivers are employed and they are required to make eight deliveries. The union has adopted a rule that its members shall make daylight deliveries only. A French bakery, the first of its kind to recognize this union, has signed the new agreement, and it is expected that other French bakeries will follow.

Stationary Firemen's Union has prepared a new agreement and wage scale.

At the last meeting of the Molders' Union, held on Tuesday evening, R. W. Burton defeated Martin Egan for business agent by a large majority. The contest was a spirited one, Egan having made a vigorous campaign in his effort to dislodge the incumbent.

Typographical Union No. 21 will hold a special meeting on Sunday afternoon to hear a report from its scale committee. The meeting will be called to order promptly at 2 o'clock.

The Central Iron Works won a technical victory in its fight to avoid payment of the \$5000 note which it contributed to "open shop" fund of the structural steel and ornamental iron manufacturers a year ago, and which it repudiated after it had broken relations with the other manufacturers a month later. In a decision rendered by Superior Judge G. A. Sturtevant the

court holds that the executive committee of four men selected by the nine signers to the "open shop" agreement, have no power to sue on behalf of all the signers. It appeared clearly in the case that the ownership of the note was in the association and not in its executive committee. The complaint did not allege any breach of the many covenants contained in the agreement, wherefore, even if the proper parties had filed the suit it is doubtful if a recovery could have been obtained on the simple facts alleged in the complaint.

At the meeting of the Upholsterers' Union held on Tuesday evening last the following officers were elected. President, B. B. Rosenthal; vice-president, E. Lauten; treasurer, A. J. Estelita; financial secretary, O. L. Ebenritter; recording secretary, Dan P. Schuetz; business agent, B. B. Rosenthal; trustees, P. Farley, M. Davis, A. McMullen; delegates to the Labor Council, Rosenthal and Ebenritter.

Edith Metz, national organizer for the Garment Workers, has returned to this city after a visit to Portland and Seattle. Her reports show several new agreements and wage scales beneficial to the organization.

The San Francisco Letter Carriers' Mutual Aid Association will give a picnic and games at Shellmound Park next Sunday. This organization, though not affiliated with the recognized labor movement, is in itself a labor body and urges the recognition of the union label, card and button.

WAGES IS SMALL FACTOR.

In opposing the proposed 15 per cent freight increase to railroads, Clifford Thorne, chief counsel for the shippers, told the interstate commerce commission that "the increase in wages due to the Adamson law amounts to 1.85 per cent of the railroads' total revenue," and that "the day after the United States supreme court sustained the law these railroads asked an increase of 15 per cent in freight revenue.

"In the midst of one of their most prosperous years the carriers are trying to force an added tax on the public in the name of patriotism. As Mr. Patterson of the Pennsylvania railroad pronounces that word I can hear the jingle of the dollar," he said.

Trade unionists say that the railroads are giving shippers a poor reward for the latter's undivided opposition to the eight-hour demand of the railroad brotherhoods. The shippers were a tower of strength to the railroads in that fight and these business men now find themselves deserted by the very men they fought for.

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